DRAMATIC OBSERVATION.

COMMENTS ON MR. CRANE, MR. MANS

The Songs That Are Incidental to "His Money the Unyor" and "The First Violin"-Miss Raswell Holds the Centre of the Stage-Sorma in "The Children of the King."

The Empire Theatre often permits music on its stage without giving itself frankly over to a musical performance. Agnes Miller once sang a music hall ditty in one of the plays there, and through "Hohomia" ran the air from "La Femms de Narcisse," which Yvette Guilbert made popular here as "Ça fait toujours plaisir." There was a complete symphonic accom-paniment written to "The Little Minister" just as there had been the year before for 'Under the Red Robe," In "The Conquerors' there was nearly enough singing and dancing for a modern musical farce. William W. Furst, the conductor of the orchestra at the Empire, is doubtless responsible for the suggesion as well as for the accomplishment of much of the music that accompanies the plays. He wrote in full the ingenious accompaniment to "The Little Minister" and "Under the Red The present play at the Empire, "His Honor the Mayor," also has its allowance of music. This comes in the form of a song which falls to Percy Haswell. It is reasonably introduced. She is representing a young girl with a voice who wants to become a professional singer. The opportunity which she has awaited suddenly arises. She is asked to use her voice, and by that test her chances are to stand or So she sings the song, which, of course, gets for her the coveted place as prima donna. It does more than that, Customarily, Miss Haswell has to repeat it three or four times, and the audience witnesses the unusual spectacle of Mr. Crane sitting quietly by and allowing a member of his company to call out th most prolonged applause of the performance,

most prolonged applause of the performance.
Mr. Crane appears, moreover, to enjoy it, and it
is not until the last sound of applause has been
heard that the dislogue is resumed and the
musical interlude comes to a final end.
Admirers of William Crane will have te
search their memories to recall him in anything so completely farcical as his present character. The episode of the song affords him
ample opportunity for that. So do some of the
preceding scenes. In one of these he sits on a
sofa with the young woman who subsequently preceding scenes. In one of these he sits on a sofa with the young woman who subsequently sings for his approval. He evidently aims to get fun out of the situation, with no regard for any other consideration, and he succeeds. In the delight of sitting by the side of an attractive young woman, he kicks his heels into the air from more ecstacy. He finds a similar opportunity for purely humorous efforts in song, as he at that time assumes the functions of a conductor and illustrates with great virtuosity the emotions which sway him as he listens to the music. This he alternates with the violent composition of a contract which he draws up while the young woman sings. There is no trace in this of Mr. Crane's more ambitious efforts, and his avowed loyalty to nothing but the creation of fun never ceases at any time during the play. His confusion during the marriage ceremony which leads him into an attempt to marry a couple who have never conthe creation of fun never ceases at any time during the play. His confusion during the marriage ceremony which leads him into an attempt to marry a couple who have never contemplated such a thing, his comic despair at the recurring accident which brings his hand down on a bunch of electric bells that summons his entire office staff when he strikes his desk with emphasis; his efforts to wheedle a capricious prima donns—all of these incidents in the farce bear evidence of Mr. Crane's disposition to be merely amusing from beginning to end and help as frankly in the farcieal spirit as he ever did before ideas for more serious work came to him. He must be reminded of his earlier days, and persons who like him best in such unrestrained moods will find that he gives his comic powers free rein in the present play at the Empire and evidently takes no thought of anything but the fun he can create.

Richard Mansfield puts a little boy in sightgown on the cupboard and sings "Drink to me only with thine eyes," while the youngster blinks appreciatively. That is only one of the very sentimental features of "The First Violin," which has transferred to the stage much of the sentimentality of the book, even though its dramatic qualities, slight as they were, eluded the adapters. There are plenty of separate episodes in the play, however, the sught to please, and in the opinion of the auliences that have gone to see it Mr. Mansfield is so overwhelmingly at the head of his proession in this country that whatever he may to is certain of consideration. Jessie Foth ergill's novel was, moreover, highly popular at the time of its publication, and its vogue has since survived exceptionally. But the play itself has qualities that will appeal to publitaste. Sugar is always liked in one form or another, and there is a highly saccharine quality to many scenes in the drama. But there humor as well. The scene in the railway station is not so amusing in its struggles between the English maid and the German officials over the tickets as it is when Eugen and the English girl meet and sit down to luncheon in the railroad restaurant. There Mr. Manaorchestra and his agreeable mendacity in allowing his companion to believe that it would be hours before she could get a train to her destination make up an act of very diverting comedy. The scene in the railroad station is well done, although the preparation for it has not been el-borate. But the effect has been produced, and that is enough. The same is true of the interior of the German lodging house, which is quite true to life in the bareness and stiffness of its furnishings. Quite the most

of the interior of the German lodging house, which is quite true to life in the bareness and attificess of its furnishings. Quite the most numerous dailogue in the play sounds so much like Mr. Mansfield's speeches that it must have been written by him. The modern setting of the old fairy story is most plainly his work, and it is that which excites most laughter.

The Gardon Theatre again has a theatrical scene on its own stage. This is the Court Theatre at Elberthal, and, as in "Triby," a song is heard from off the stage. Some kind of a concert is in progress and latticely airfax as the heroine makes ser déout and wins fame as a singer at the first step. She sings the aria from "Samson and Dellish," and that is one of the last things in the world that Miss Fairiax looks as if she sould or would sing. She should have chirped the waltz song from "Romeo et Juliette" or Eckert's "Echo Song." But she was supposed to sing the Dellish aria, and it was heard from behind the scenes—again too near the spectators. That was the defect of the similar scene n "Triby." The same offect and much greater illusion would be gained by placing the singer so far away that the voice was but indistinctly seard. But scenes of this character always have a certain force with the sudiences, and the same is true of the present example at the Garden, Mr. Mansfield's Gothic chapel on the banks of the Rhine makes the last act spectacular, even if the sudden meeting of all the charachave a certain force with the audiences, and the same is true of the present example at the Garden. Mr. Mansfield's Gothic chapel on the banks of the Rhine makes the last act spectacular, even if the sudden meeting of all the characters in the play at that juncture makes it seem as if they had dropped through the arched ceiling. But they closed the play in an atmosphere of consistent suntimentality and moonlight. So the varied and devious courses that led them into the same church on a rainy night are really not important. Mr. Mansfield no longer surrounds himself with the capable actors that made up his companies several years ago. He has shown a retrogression in that respect which must discourage his admirers. It looked at one time as if he proposed to make his entire surroundings as artistic as he claims to be. But there is little sign of that now. His present company is well below a very moderate standard.

It will be difficult in the future for Manager Conried to persuade American audiences that roung, good-looking, and capable leading actors do not exist in Germany. Herr Christians has demonstrated that at least one is to be found there, and his appearance with Agnes Sorma in "The Children of the King" strengthened the company where it was weakest. Herr Christians, barring his rather conventional and declamatory manner, is extremely interseting, and since Josef Kainz came to this country no actor has made such a favorable impression as his appearances in only one rôle created. He is slender, graceful, and his regular features are almost boyish. He and Agnes Borma were ideal young lovers in Ernst von Rosmer's poetle story. The innocence, pathos. and trustfulness of the goose-girl were charmingly indicated by Frau Sorma. She is an actress for just such roles. The simple emotion of youth and the pathos of the humble are the qualities which she can best express. Her brilliant virtuosity carries her successfully through such plays as "Divorçous" and "Faithless." But the depths of her talents are reached in such plays as Schnitzler's "Liebelei," in this poetic Von Rosmer fairy drama, and in "The Sunken Bell." The artices sympathy of her acting in the first scenes of "The King's Children," as well as the effective Eing's Children, as well as the effective pathos of the last scene will be remembered by all who saw the play as one of the most striking illustrations of Norma's talents that she has ever revealed here. It is difficult to realize that this lovely girlish figure is the same that, overloaded with Berlin clothes, seems to typify hothling so strongly as the fashions of north Germany. But in the plays that suit her best there are only her exquisite restords and her ratural talents to be remambered. At the close of the second act, in which she does

not appear, Frau Sorma is revealed for a moment outside the city gate surrounded by her geess. In her attitude is epitomised every sentiment of the youthfulness, bumility, gentleness, and purity which the poem cantains.

All the parts were well played. The child who alone recognizes the King and Queen in the two outcasts is acted by Elly Colner with eloquently expressive pantomime, although her voice is not childiah. Rudoif Seniua, as the good-hearted minstrel, Gustav von Seyfertits and Max Haensler were other members of a cast that gave the drama a remarkably smooth and sympathetic interpretation. The season at the ir ring Place Theatre has not been interesting. It took Sorma's appearance to add interest to the performances there and "The Children of the King" will excuse many previous deficiencies in the season. It is not so claborately produced as "The Sunken Bell" was the year before, and that is not required. But the forest information, and the same view in the winter, with the snow covering everything, were two beautiful stage pictures. One gets from the whole a profound impression of the Wagnerianism which inspired the author as well as the composer. If there is one fault to be found with the text it lies in the pathos of the story, which becomes, as the two children die in the snow, really acute. The music, in spite of its imitation of Wagnerian methods, has a true, genuine note of its own, which makes it clear that the composer of "Haensel and Gretel" and the music to "The Children of the King" is certain to be heard from in the future. The effect of the music accompanying the speeches is sometimes distracting. In the effort to ilsten to both the hearer may get the full effect of neither. In opera few persons worry themselves about listening to the words of the singers. The voice and the orchestra are sufficient. But the interest in apoken words is greater and their effect is sometimes lost in the desire of the hearer to get the orchestra are sufficient. But the companying were acted in English here as

Lendon's Notable Opera Senson—Marcella Sembrich's Vienua Triumphs.

The season at Covent Garden will open to norrow night and will include the notable performances of the Wagnerian cycle which were organized by Schulz-Curtius, for which a most unusual pecuniary success has already been assured. Three performances of the tetralogy will be given, and for these the seats were sold mmediately after the dates were announced. Richard Mottl is to conduct these performances, and to Herman Zumpe of Schwerin will be intrusted the other Wagner operas. Curiously enough, "Die Meistersinger," for some unex plained reason, will be sung in Italian. To Mancinelli will go all the Italian operas, and Flon will have the direction of the French works. The full list of singers engaged is as follows: Sopranos and contraltos-Mesdames Calvé, Eames, Nordica, Melbs, Ternina, Héglon, Ella Russell, De Lussan, Von Artner, Adams, Gadsky, Reid, Rondes, Frances Saville, Thiery, Lowentz, Dugazon, Brema, Meisslinger, Bauer meister, and Schumann-Heinck. Tenors-MM Jean de Reszké, Van Dyck, Saléza, Dippel, Bonnard, Simon, Cazeneuve, Vanni, and Breuer. Barltones-MM, Defries, Renaud, Albers, Du friche, Van Rooy, Dufrane, Meux, Gillibert, Bars, Campanari, Soulacroix, Milde, Feinholz and Nebe, Basses-MM, Edouard de Reszké. Plançon, Journet, Lempriere Pringle, Carbone Isnardon, Vaschetti, and Wittekopf. Suzanne Adams will make her London début

with Saleza at the opening performance, which is to be "Romeo et Juliette." She is an American girl who has been singing with success in Paris for several years, and was at one time a sading soprano at the Opera. She has never before sung in England. Marguerite Reid is another American who has sung with success both in this country and in Europe, During the present season she has appeared chiefly i France. Among the novelties announced are Saint-Saëns's "Henry VIII." and Mancinelli's "Hero and Leander." Mastenet's "Sapho" will not be given, as the opera directors refused to pay the royalties demanded by Massenet's pub-"Henry VIII." is based on a scenario written by Louis Philippe, He gave it to Halevy, who intended to use it as the basis for an opera, but died before he began the work, Another story is told in connection with the production of Signor Mancinelli's opera. The text was written by Bolto as a cantata, and he composed the music for it as well but he tore up the composition in disgust, and left only a duet of Hero and Leander, which was subse quently used as the duet of Helen and Pantales in "Mefistofele." Bottesini made an opera out of the text and it was successfully produced in several theatres, and now Mancinproduced in several tasks of the leading role. Mine. Eames is to sing the leading role. Mine. Meiba, who is to appear several times with the company later in the season, will revive "The Barber of Seville" and some

will revive 'The Barber of Seville' and some of the other Italian works.

The operas to be given in German besides the performances of the tetralogy are "Tristan and Isolde," "Lohengrin," "Tannhaeuser," and "Fidello," Fraulein Ternina will come from Munich to sing Leonore. The full repertoire for te season of thirteen weeks consists of twenty-nine operas, Calvé is to be heard as Marquerite, as well as in "Meistofele," and Maria Brema will appear as Orpheus when Gluck's opera is revived for her benefit. Hans Richter's refusal to go to Covent Garden for the opera season was due to the rejection of certain conditions which he exacted, according to recent reports and not to the compensation which he opera is revived for her benefit. Hans Richter's refusal to go to Covent Garden for the opera season was due to the rejection of certain conditions which he exacted, according to recent reports and not to the councensation which he demanded. It was said that he wished three times the amount that would have been paid to Anton Seidl. This was \$300 a week, the same salary he received here. Whether that is true or not, it is certain that there was no idea of taking him on the same terms offered to Seidl. Nordica in addition to appearing as Isolde, will be heard in "Henry VIII.," and Héglon will go to Covent Garden from Paris for the sake of appearing in the same opera, which was revived for the sake of thenaud, the baritone, who made himself highly popular in London last year. Col. Mapieson is shortly to begin a season of Italian opera at popular prices at Her Majesty's Theatre. He has engaged the chorus and orchestra that gave the Sonzogno season in Milan this winter.

Marcella Sembrich as the prima donna of an Italian season at the Carl Theatre in Vienna has met with most brilliant success. The season is to continue for two weeks longer. "Lucia" was sung on the opening night, and "Il Barbiere di Seviglia," "Rigoletto," "La Sonnambula," and several of the Mozart opera have since been given. The Emperor has paid the singer the compliment of attending several of the scale of prices is more than double that at the Imperial Opera House. After the close of her season in Vienna, Mme. Sembrich will appear four times in berlin at the Royal Opera and then sing in Paris.

Jean Lassalle has lately been singing in Berlin, and he told a reporter there of the advice that Verdi gave to Victor Maurel when the singer had refused to go to Berlin with the Italian company singing "Falstanf." "The artist," said Verdi, "must undisturbed keep on one direct path. He must turn neither to the right nor to the left, but live wholly for and through art." Lassalle has been singing all his roles in French excepting Don Giocann, which is made a

Inventive genius has come to the aid of the millions of people who have been burning their fingers by holding on too long to blazing matches. Upon the market has been placed a brand of matches with the reverse end saturated for a distance of half an inch with a chemical compound, pink in color, and impervious to fire. When the biase reaches the chemically treated wood it goes out in a jiffy, leaving the fingers unscorched. A Swedish inventor is the originator of the improvement. SOME PORMS WORTH BRADING.

War. I am War. The upturned syeballs of piled deed men greet my eye,
And the eons of mothers perish—and I laugh to see
them die—

Mine the demon lust for torture, wine the devil lus And there is to me no beauty like the pale brows of the elain ! But my voice calls forth the god-like from the slug-

gish souls at ease, and the hands that toyed with ledgers scatter thun ders round the seas; And the lolling idler, wakening, measures up to God's

own plan and the pulling trifler greatens to the stature of a

When I speak the centuried towers of old cities mel in smoke, And the fortressed ports sink reeling at my far-alme

thunder stroke and an immemorial empire flings its last flag to the breeze. Sinking with its splintered navies down in the unpitying seas.

But the blind of sight awaken to an unimagine

and the mean of soul grow conscious there is great ness in their clay; Where my bugle voice goes pealing slaves grow he roes at its breath

mbling coward rushes to the welcom Pagan, heathen and inhuman, devilled as the heart

Wild as chaos, strong for ruin, clothed in hate un speakablethey call me-and I care not-still I work m waste afar.

Heeding not your weeping mothers and your widows
-I am War! But your soft-boned men grow heroes when my flam ing eyes they see, And I teach your little peoples how supremely grea

they be: Yea, I tell them of the wideness of the soul's un folded plan And the god-like stuff that's moulded in the making

Ah, the god-like stuff that's moulded in the making It has stood my fron testing since this strong old world began.

fell me not that men are weaklings, halting trem blers, pale and slow—
There is stuff to shame the scraphs in the race of

men-I know.
I have tested them by fire, and I know that man or fate: And where'er my bugie calls them, under any su

or star. They will leap with smiling faces to the fire test of war. SAM WALTER FORE

The Battle of Sarators. From Harper's Bazar.

Saratogs, April 18.—The Twenty-first Infantry, from Platts-burg, passed through here at 7 o'clock this evening, and ware nearly mobble by the baratogs girls, who, with pochethories and scissors, clipped brass buttons from the solidiers' uniforms for sos-reniz.—New York Sin. "Twas in the war of '98," the color sergeant said,
"When I was with the Twenty-first, in Plattaburg
born and bred;
The herors of Havana, who from home and comfort

To place upon the honor roll full many a gallant name.
It was nigh to Saratoga, and in camp the forces lay
To rest them from the trials of a most distressful day;
Nor d d we dream that ere the morn there is that
peaceful vale
Grim visaged war would rout us out, a spectre gaunt and pale. The sentries paced the picket lines, and all about wa The tree toads sang their evening songs, the air was dank and chill. dank and chill,
while we screnely dozed away and dreamed of home
and peace,
And some of us slept soundly as a sergeant of police,
When suddenly a fearful cry came from the outer

lines.
And sounds of crashing, clashing steel came rattling through the pines. through the pines, And hearts that never qualled before were filled with awful dread.
And many a man of calmest mood in terror lost his bend.

We sprang to arms, yet no one knew what foemen had attacked.
And every cheek was deathly pale, and every heart was racked.
When with a fearful cry of pain a youth burst thro' the trees. And staggering to the Colonel's tent fell down upon his knees.

His coat was rent, his coat was torn, his coat was backed and seared.

His buttonholes were buttonless, the tails had disappeared;

The cuffs were missing, and about his neck his collar ran. ran, Half severed from his uniform, and waved there like a fan.
Oh, Colonel, Colonel, gasped the lad, 'to arms at once, I pray.
Else not a man among us will survive this awful day. We number but three hundred, but the foe-girls are a

Armed to the teeth with scissors, and they rally sixty The foe-girls? gasped the Colonel. 'Aye, the foe-girls,' cried the lad. orst of all the foe-folks that an army ever The had; They do not seek our lives, sir, but they're after sou-They'll take your buttons, collars, cuffs, and possibly

your ears.
I've known them steal a soldier's heart, I've known them saip his hair.
I've known them cut his buckles off, and leave his knapsack bare.
I've seen them take their selssors and remove his buttonholes buttonholes—
Oh, Colonel, summon all to arms and save three hundred souls." d souls!'s color sergeant said, the warning came too Alas! the The foe girls were upon us, and I much regret to Before the dawn that band of maids on souvenirs so and hardly left a button in our gallant regiment."

From the Pall Mall Gazetts.

With rich attire and jewelled hair, They come not now at our command, In samite, sendal, gold, and vair: The old-world dancers, hand in hand; Hushed are the measures quaint and bland,

The world is cold and cark'd with care, The world is cold and cark o who as Seeing no dainty maiden stand In grave chacoune to pace and pair, With laughing faces ivery fanned; Bourrée, musette, no fairy's wand May wake, and spell availeth not To bid the faded flowers expand Of galliard and gavotte.

From panell'd hall, from green parierre,
Payane is banished, brawl is bann'd;
Gay rigadon and passepy rare
None treadeth now by stream or strand;
The ny mph and shepherd, aummer tann'd,
No more in meads of melliot
Do move in gigue and allemande,
In galliard and gavotte.

Princess! In some far fragrant land Of lavender and bergamot. Dream-shadows glide o'er gray sea sand In galliard and gavotte.

The Banger of Beauty. From Brooklyn Lije. I never read the papers without feeling so content
That both my eyes are twisted and my nose is slightly
bent;
I'm glad my mouth is out of line and that my teeth
are few,
And if I had a "wealth of hair" I don't know what
I'd do.

"tiny foot" or "lily hand" would fill me with dismay. And if I had a slender waist I'd sicken in a day: For I have noticed from the first, as atrange as it may The girl who gets the worst of it is "lovely as a

The papers never tell about a woman being shot,
Or mangled by a trolley car, or married to a sot,
Or forced, at point of pistot, her last fifty cents to lose,
but that her eyes are "limpid" and her boots are
number twos.

so I can live in awest content, without the slightest That trouble or calamity will ever hover near— And when I see my misht face it's some relief to That I'll outlive the beauties by a hundred years or so

The Season Opens.

From the Washington Evening Star Oh, it's lonely to-day with the sun ahining bright,
As the light winds come sauntering by.
To warm themselves through and to bask in the light
Of a tranquil and vaporiess sky.
And the song that they sing seems to have a refrain
That echoes to every call!
It sounds o'er the valley, the mountain, the plain,
The bivthe admonition.

Tis sung by the tinkling and scurrying rill,

The writ on the shimmering waves.

Tis breathed by the hemicols that sigh on the hill

For the ammer that every one craves.

And we join in the chorus with hearty socialm

And welcome the measures that fall,

Whatever the cadence, with meaning the same,

The soft salutation.

"Flay bell! Play ball!"

The witsful broccoching.

"Play ball!"

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Will you kindly settle a dispute by defining the word comedy? Alciains that comedy must necessarily be comic. It claims that there are comedies which are not contin. Comedy is that branch of the drams which is in ended to amuse or entertain, and is not necessarily

1. What tax does the British Government put upon opium grown in Iudia? 2. In what part of India does it mostly grow? 3. To what extent is it used by L. Q. G.

1. Poppy growing in India is carried on under Gov ernment supervision, the growers being bound to sell to the Government whatever they raise; the Governent manufactures the opium, and sells it to dealer for export to China; there is no tax on this optum. On opium made from popples grown in the native States an export tax of about 60 rupees a chest of 140 pounds is placed. 2. In British territory poppy growing is allowed only in certain parts of Bengal, the Northwest Provinces and Outh; the native States of Rajputana and central India grow it very gen erally. S. Only about 2,500,000 rupees' worth of year; there may be some illicit dealing in the drug he drug is used by every one as a medicine, and by millions as a harmless stimulant. The percentage e those who use it to excess is infinitesimal

Your answer, March 27, to "Subscriber" that robins go South during the winter is not wholly correct. Home robins may do so, though I have never seen one in southern Flerida. They are said to burrow in earth cliffs, remaining dormant till spring. Any New Jersey gunner has bagged them in dense thickets, when they are tormed swamp robins. In midwinter I bave seen great numbers of them in the jungle on Sandy Hook, where they fed and fattened upon cedar and holly berries, apparently receiving sufficient protection from the cold. E. Francis. We said the robins went south on the authority o recent ornithological book, which called them m

"Henry Hudson discovered the Hudson River Sept.

11. 1609, explored it above she month of the Mehawk, and called it 'River of the Mountains.' * * * The Indians are said to have called it Shatemuc and Cahohatetea" (Appleton's Cyclopædia, art. "Hudson River"). Miss Susan Warner (Elizabeth Wetherell), author of "The Wide, Wide World," wrote in 1850 s work entitled "The Hills of the Shatemuc," containing descriptions of scenery on the Hudson River.

J. C. D. B.

Yet Winsor's "Narrative and Critical History wolds giving or suggesting any Indian name.

When, where and by whom was coal first mined it We do not know. It is believed that the first bi tuminous coal mines worked in this country are hose on the James River, a few miles above Rich nond, Va., and that they were worked first abou 1788. The earliest anthracite workings are those at Witkesbarre: the coal here was used first privately about 1770, and in 1775 is said to have been used at an arsenal in Caritale, Pa.

What is the difference between a fortress and ort? A fort is defined as a "single inclosed work capable of independent defence;" a fortress as a "large per manent fort or fortified place." A fortress seems to carry the idea of a fortified part of a city or town; fort, that of a strong place without any town or city at hand or connected with it. Thus Belfort in France is a fortress. Fort Monroe, Va., though often ailed "Fortress Monroe," is a fort really.

Will you kindly inform me the correct name of Mollie Pitcher, who fought in the battle of Monmouth? We do not know. It is said that the name Pitcher does not belong to her; she is said to be really simply "Captain Molly."

1. What was the date of the last execution by de-capitation in England, and, also, who was the last person of note to meet with that fate there? 2. How do the parts of Brutus, Antohy, and Cassius rank, as regards length, in "Julius Cassar"? 3. What plays of Shakespeare's have not been acted on the New York stage, so far as records show? 4. What was the date of the Fox sisters' (Spiritualists) exposure in New York? Was it a matter of their own volition? J. H. C.

1. April 9, 1747. The last person so executed wa simon Fraser, Lord Lovat. 2. That of Cassius was the shortest, we think. They are all very nearly of of Athena" are the only plays of the First Folio never acted here. 4. Some time in 1888. Margaret Fox (Kane) made the exposure, which she retracted after We think she was urged to make it, bu

You said, in reply to my query concerning passen gers of the Maylower, to specify the passenger wanted to learn about. I will be very thankful for in formation concerning a faually named White. They had a son, Peregrine, born on board. E. J. The father was William White, who died Feb. 21

son was Resolved White, born 1615, died after 1680 Peregrine White, the first white child born in New England, was born in 1620 and died in 1704. He left decendants, the names of some of whom can be learned by writing to the historian of the Society of Mayflower Decendants, Mr. Richard Henry Greene of

What were the facts which led to the dismissal of Catacagy and of Sackville-West?

A CONSTANT READER. Mr. Catacazy, the Russian Minister, married

woman who could not be received in any society. He was dismissed because his marriage indicated that he was not a proper person to serve as a Minis-Lionel Sackville-West) was dismissed for interfering in our general election of 1888, to the extent of ad ising an alleged Englishman to vote for Cleveland

"only the smile of a Cheebire cat" could equal the one he displayed. Why is the smile of this particu-lar kind of cat taken as a comparison?

Sam and Alice.

In Lewis Carroli's "Alice in Wonderland" heshire cat appears, which grins genially from ear to ear. The cat appears and disappears in the air or in a tree, and after Alice has asked it to disappear more gradually it does so, leaving its grin behind which does not fade for some moments. So the griz of a Cheshire cat is synonymous with a perpetus

1. What was the object of Mr. Jay Gould in having a crowd of armed roughs stationed in the doorway of his office on Broad street at the time of the Biack Friday panic? Was he fearful of a personal attack upon him from his brokers and others who wanted a settlement of their accounts? 2. Was it not generally supposed that he made a large sum of money out of the panic? 3. Did he make a full settlement of 100 cents on the dollar with his people? 4. Was Col. Jim Fisk a regular business parmer with him at that time?

C. L. F. 1. That was the assigned reason. 2. Yes. 3, We

do not know. 4. Yes. How is the world's population divided in reference o sex? Probably pretty evenly between the two sexes.

In old settled countries females predominate, in new countries the males. I say that a naturalized American citizen who came to this country under age is compelled to serve the army of his native country. If he goes back for a short permanency, even in case be has in his possession the passport from this Government. My friend suttains the contrary. Who is right? L.S. You are. A foreign country has just as much right to require its people to serve their time in the army before it lets them become naturalized here as we

have to naturalize them whether or no. E. C. Waccier .- The twentieth century will begin on Jan. 1, 1901.

Edward Scanlon .- "Shawn O'Dawda" in English Mrs. J. P. T.—Twenty years or so ago the Coleman House in this city was called the Leland House for a

C. J. Agar .- Amber is mined near Memel, in East Prussis. It is also found occasionally in coal mines in this country. J. Wells.-The New York Trade Schools at Sixty sixth street and First avenue afford courses in elec-

tricity. We think you are too young to enter th school, however. W. E. Reynolds.-The first Hell Gate explosion oc curred on Sunday, Sept. 24, 1876; the second on Sat-urday, Oct. 10, 1885. Gen. Newton, U. S. A., super-

M. E. Potts. - The Cubans have a flag, though it is

ignitic men and navigators the world over, the

outhwest, east and south in a very arbitrary man-

tended the explosions. W. Toritach.-You will find a description of the Clearing House system in the encyclopedias; having read it, visit the New York Clearing House some week day at 10 o'clock and watch it in operation. If B had openers and on the show-down had the

not yet recognized as a national flag. It is of blue and white alternate horizontal stripes, blue, white, A. C. R. says: It was B's age, and D wanted C to straddle, but C refused. Then D said he would straddle anyway if C did not object. Could D straddle if none of the others objected?

If all the players at the table agree to suspend the blue, white, blue. At the hoist is a triangular red space, instead of a union, the base of the triangle niling the end of the flag. On this triangle is a single white star. The flag was designed by Lopez more rules of the game, there should be no objection to it, than forty years ago. but D should be compelled to pay C's straddle as well as his own over-straddle. R. Wiffenbach.-According to an agreement among

day begins as the sun, moving westward, crosses an imaginary line running from Behring Straits south, ner. So, si San Francisco is preparing to go to bed Honday utght, New Zealand is preparing to wake Curina. The limit in this case is the limit of in ase. D might make it cost E \$8 to draw.

THE SUN'S SCHOOL FOR CARD-

W. H. W. says: In a game of banker A bets B that the dealer will not win. When the cards are turned it is found that the dealer breaks even. As the dealer did not win, A claims the bet. Is he right? No. In all bets of this kind when one party take the affirmative it is assumed that the other takes the neative. R. therefore, bet that the dealer would ose, and the bet is a stand-off.

Boston, H. H., J. J. D. and others.—A overbids his hand and doubles the pool. For some reason the rame is suddenly discontinued before this pool is woo. A claim he can take back what he put in the pool, as no one won it. A is wrong. The pool must be divided equally among the players.

Casino,—W. S. P. says: A builds a five by puttin as see on a four. Next round be puts his five on th build and calls it ten. B bets this is pot allowable. If A held a five when he built the five, and held

Cinch.—S. S. says: A and B are 98 up; C and D 97. bids eight on spades, makes high and both pedross. daiming the game. C disputes this, and bots that ow, jack, game go out in order after high. Which

A wins, because the bidder goes out. The moder method of scoring cinch is to deduct the lower score from the higher and count the difference only.

Cribbage.—H. C. R. says: A and B alternately layed seven cards in the following order: 7, 2, 6, 8, 1, 5. On playing the last card A claimed a run f seven, which B disputes. A to right. E. S. S. and G. M. S. ask what four sixes and a trey Twenty-four. For the double pair royal of sixes

hat can be made by combining the trey with each Poker Dice ... J. C. says: B has three fours to beat and in the first cast gets a pair of treys and an ace-He leaves the treys. A bets that he would have a better chance to beat three fours by leaving the ace and picking up the treys. Is he right?

12 points, and 12 more for each of the six fifteen

If B leaves the treys, he must get four of them or full house to win; but if he draws to the ace, three aces will win. Leaving the treys, he has two throws with three dice; equal to six throws with one dic Leaving the ace, he has two throws with four dice about eight to six in favor of drawing to the ace to

J. H. asks which is the better throw, three sixes Aces are always high in poker dice.

Dominoes, Block Game,—H. J. asks: If B goes ino, leaving A with only the double blank it hand, does B win, or is the game a tie? If that hand must decide it, B wins,

Euchre.—M. E. B. says: A took up the frump and after two tricks had been played her adversary, C discovered that she held too many cards. Must A deal again on account of having given C too many No. C can score nothing that hand, but A can count

A. B. says: The dealer saked for his partner's best and played alone. After two or three tricks it was discovered that the dealer had discarded only one card. Adversaries claim two points penaity. Dealer claims a misdeal. Which is right? Players with too many cards cannot score any

the point. B. L. S. says: A bets that the highest cut deals to euchre and wins in cutting for ties in prizes and that ace is high. B bets that low wins in both cases and that ace is low. Which wins?

B wins both bets. D. J. D. asks: If A orders up and goes alone and the dealer goes alone against him, what does dealer core if he gets three tricks; what does A score if he gets three?

Four points. One point. Invalid asks if in five-handed enchre a player mus ave one of the suit of which he calls the ace.

A. K. asks if a player can order up or make the rump without any of the suit in his hand. Yes.

F. W. H. says: In progressive cuchre three deals have been played at the head table before it is dis-covered that the pack is abort. Must all the tables start over again, or only the head table? The deals and scores already made with the imerfect pack stand good, and only the deal in which have nothing to do with it, and go right along till the

Arline says: A. H. and C are tied for first prize and play off, 10 points cut-throat. A and H both get up euchreing C. A baving 9 up, B only S up. Which wins?

A and B must play off the second tie for first prize S. K. says: In a four-handed game the third hand says. In a four-named game the third manusays. It order it, "and then adds "I will play alone." Between the order and the announcement of the lone hand, and before the dealer has had time to discard, the eldest hand leads. Can be take back his card and allow his partner to proceed with the lone hand? No. Because under the rules the adversaries can claim the card led as exposed, which entities them t

prevent the lone hand. Old Siedge,—D. S. says; A deals, B looks at his hand and suddenly remembers it should have been his deal. Can be claim it? No. After the trump is turned the deal stands

A. P. B. says: A jack is turned up and scored. At he end of the hand one player is found to have had even cards. Does the score for jack stand good? That depends upon which side had the foul hand. The player with too many cards cannot score any

Pinochle—A. B. says: In a two-handed game B re-voked. What is the penalty?

If the revoke is made in the last twelve tricks B loses his entire count for cards.

M. G. says: In a three-handed game nobody claimed out, and it was found that two players had passed 1,000, the third being at 650. Who wins? The two must continue the game to 1,250, and if the third gets 1,000 before they get 1,250 he will win

A. B., T. P. B., W. R., and many others—A and B are both pretty nearly out. A begins to take in aces and tens pretty freely, which alarms B, who takes chances that he may have reached 1,000 and claims the game. A says he must win a trick before he can claim the game. The cards are counted and it is found that A is 1,008, while B is 1,008. Which wins? B wins, because he is the first player to announce orrectly that he has reached 1,000 points.

S. S. says: It is discovered that only three cards remain in the stock, when there should be four, and one player is found to hold thirteen cards, the other twelve. Can the whole game be called off or can the player whose hand is correct declare off the points made on that deal?

The player with the correct number of cards has option of claiming a fresh deal or of compelling his adversary to play without drawing from the stock until his band is reduced to twelve cards again.

W. H. G. says: In a three-handed game C claimed W. H. G. says: In a three-handed game C claimed out by mistake, not having 1,000 points. B then claimed the game, stating that his count for cards would easily give him 1,000 points. A claims that C's premature claim simply disposed of him in that deal, and that A and B should have a fresh deal to decide the game as between them. Which is right? A should have demanded that B count his cards nd show that he had reached 1,000. If B could do this he won the game, no matter what C did. If he had not 1,000, having claimed it, A would win the W. J. T. asks: In a two-handed game can a person moid four kings and four queens at once and coun 240°

He can meld, but cannot score. He can begin by melding the whole 240 and scoring the 80 kings, bu he must win another trick to score the 60 queens, and another trick for each of the marriages. If he plays away any of the cards on the table before he can score the marriage, of which it forms a part, he loses that much of his 240 meld.

W. R. asks: Can a player meld out in a two handed game or must be take another trick after melding out? He can meld out. Taking another trick would entitle him to another meld.

Poker.—D. H. W. says: In a seven-handed game the dealer wants to draw two cards, but there are only two left in the pack. Can be take one and shuffle the other with the discards, or must be shuffle them both? Both cards must be shuffled with the discards.

H. A. L. says: In a five-handed game B opens a jack pot and calls for one card, taying his discard saide carefully, and saying: "I will hold this card here." The other players imagine he has split openers and call him, when it is found that he had threes all the time. Is this a fair shake, and is B entitled to the pot?

to the pot, no matter what he did with his discard.

best hand of those in the call, he is certainly entitled

G. P. G. says: In a dollar limit game B made the ante a dollar and C raised it a dollar, making two to play. The other players contend that they have a right to draw to their cards for the limit—one dollar. O bate they must pag two or let him take home the pot. Who wins?

NOTES ON SOIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

A fact to be noted in engineering practice to th ack of utilising the waste beat of the exhaust gace from gas engines. In an average gas engine the or captug gases are heated to about 950° F., and it i ergued that, assuming the maximum temperature to oe, say, 2,700°, the theoretical efficiency would be of the exhaust gases could be usefully lowered to 00°, with the same initial temperature, this theo-tical efficiency would raise to 70 per cent., with corresponding increase in actual efficiency-ac abundant showing of the advantages to be gained in this direction. The case as it stands at present—as calculated by experts—is that, putting aside the losse by radiation and conquetion, amounting to about 65 per cent., there is about 17 per cent. of the total heat of combustion converted into available power while an almost equal quantity of heat passes away with the exhaust gases without having performed

any duty. The interesting "wet process" of extracting copper rom pyrites, in use near Antwerp, is described in a paper read before the Association of Graduates of the Ghent Technical School by L. Breds. From this it appears that the ore, containing S to 4 per cent. of copper, is reasted, crushed and reasted with sait. The chlorinated ore in quantities of \$5 tons is twice washed with some 550 callons of water, then with the vaste liquor from the precipitating tanks, then with dilute warm sulphuric acid, and finally with warm water. The washed ore at last contains only 0.3 pe cent. of copper. The liquor is run into tanks, and the copper is precipitated by scrap iron. The some-what remarkable statement is made that by this means the amount of copper left in the waste liquor loes not exceed 1.4 gram per gallon

The opinion is expressed by Dr. John Murray, who conducted the noted Challenger expedition for the investigation of deep-sea conditions, that the Antareic offers the simplest and most extended oceanic onditions on the surface of the globe, notwithstand ing which there have been few systematic and no prolonged observations of its tides and tempera tures, lower probably in summer than those of the proposing air Its currents have not been studied apparatus, and it is only hypothesis that the southern Polar Seagrows shallower and shallower as it nears the Antarctic continent. The curious fact remainscurious, certainly, in this age of scientific investiga tion and progress—that, notwithstanding geologists have for half a century been busy with theories and traces of glacial action, the field which in this respecremained practically unexplored.

The horological requirements in railroad practice at the present day involve mechanisms of absolutely perfect precision. Thus, on the Atchison line, all the watches are tested for twenty-four hours in each one of three positions, pendant up, dial up and dial down and the permissible limit of error is just six seconds.

A watch losing three seconds in twenty-four hours in one position, gaining three in another, and losing being only six seconds; a watch gaining fifteen sec onds in one position, twelve in the second, and nine in the third, would be accepted, however; for the position rate being thus shows to be correct for such purpose, it is merely a matter of regulation to make the watch run with a maximum variation of thirty seconds a week, which is the standard of the American Railway Association. It appears that the Atchison company requires watches to be examined and certificates to be renewed on the first day of each month, and employees must carry their certificates when on duty. The standard watch of this company must have seventeen jewels, and must be adjusted to temperature, position, and isochronism. Some of the watches in the hands of em ployees have been found that ran well in the pocket osition, but varied over a minute a day when lying

The city of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has an inventor effor Bonteau, whose newly devised method by which photographs may be taken under water has attracted no little attention. The light for this pur pose is furnished by an incandescent lamp placed in a steel case in the diver's headplece, the luminous of the steel case, and the electricity provided means of a small dynamo carried in the coat above. The photographic apparatus itself consists of a common camera placed within an india rubber envelope, the front of which is glass, and the nachine is regulated and pictures taken by pressing buttons through the india rubber covering. The re-sult is such as to be propounced an achievement; that is, through experiments made in the bay of Ric de Janeiro, it is demonstrated that pictures can be welve feet as easily as they can be obtained above n the full light of day.

From the account given by Consul Mason of Frankort, Germany, there can be no doubt of the importance attached abroad to the new Diesel motor. adorsed, as it has been, by Lord Kelvin of England and Prof. Schroter of Germany, the two highest authorities on thermo-dynamics in their respective countries. Among the claims put forth in its behalf is, primarily, its capacity to furnish power at a cost of something less than a fourth of the cost of steam power generated from coal, and the operation can be either by petroleum or by gas; when using steam power could be had from coal at 40 cents per ton-and, while the best steam engines realize from 13 to 15 per cent. of the total amount of power in the fuel consumed, and ordinary high-pressure engines may not utilize more than 7 or 8 per cent. of the total, the Diesel motor is represented as using more than 30 per cent. The piston is long and of peculiar nstruction, having a countersunk recess in its outer face, and the machine is so constructed that at the end of the outward stroke of the piston compressed air is admitted to the cylinder, and at the same moment the fuel -petroleum or coal gas—is injected in proper quanti-y. The piston, returning with the momentum of the fly wheel, compresses the already partly condensed to a density of thirty-five atmospheres, generating by such compression a temperature of about 1,200° Fahrenheit, sufficient to instantly ignite the uel, which burns with a slow but powerfully expansive force, fifty pounds to the square inch, that drives the piston outward until the pressure is released by an opening valve at the end of the stroke.

Quite an interesting method of cotton finishing-an English device—is described in Textile Manufactur ing, the process consisting, briefly, in forcing lye, by means of centrifugal action, through the non-strained cotton hanks, while these are being rotated. By the same action, the threads are rinsed and dried after any material shrinking of the fibres in the longitudinal direction, such as takes place in the ordinary methods of mercerizing non-stretched threads, or threads not stretched anew, is avoided. Thus, the cotton, in the form of hanks, is placed, in a loose condition, around a suitably constructed drum of a horizontally or vertically arranged centrifugal machine: the casing of the machine is made of perforated sheet metal or in grid form, or in such other form as will admit of liquid easily passing liquor the shaft of the machine may be boilow and perforated, the liquor being supplied from a reservoir during the working of the machine; and the latter may be so constructed as to be supported only on one

In order to determine the strength of hardened cast steel spheres, the series of experiments made by A. Faeppl. as described in Paumaterialien Kunde, are in point. To overcome all difficulties, arrangements were made by him to test two spheres together, each being impedded carefully in plates bored out for the purpose, so that no demage could result except at the point of contact of the two spheres. This method proved reliable, for tests made thus gave a com-pression of five to six tons, while a half-inch ball of the same material, placed between hardened steel plates, ran up to thirteen tons, and crushed into them one-fifth inch before breaking. The flattening of the batis was also observed, one of each pair being black ence before the test was made. By putting on con-stantly increasing loads and turning the balls to obsin new contact surfaces, interesting results were exact size prescribed as standard for such work, exeriments were made to arrive at comparative data, t was found that the accepted formula, according to which the apparent hardness is proportional to the ube root of the radius of curvature, gave concordant

> Costly Bluff. From the Chicago Tribune.

From the Checogo Tribune.

Madam," said the officer, "I have a warrant for searching these premises for a valuable article of jewelry believed to be stolen by you."

"You have, have you "I she answered defiantly. "Well, you may begin by searching me."
The bluff was a costly one. The officer was a woman in disguise, and found the pocket at the first dive.

Tasmaniau Society Amusements From the British Australasian.

Dr. Willmott was fined £1, with professional and other costs, for boxing Miss Ada Butler's ears at Westells, Tasmania, on 10th inst. The fraces occurred over a doz fight.

OLDEST POTTERY OF ALL

INTERESTING DISCOVERIES IN THE TOMB OF OSIRIS.

roof That Science and the Arts Existed in Egypt Eight Thousand Years Before Christ-Shele tons of Dwarfs Discovered-Consummate

The excavations which have led up to the discovery of the tomb of Osiris present a lit tle story which will interest the general public, and it is this story which I wish to give to the readers of the Figure, before reading at the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres the purely scientific report of the work which I have had the honor to direct.

During the year 1895 I formed the resolution

to go to Abydos, the holy city of Osiris, to study and sketch the temple of Seti L. one of the most interesting monuments in Egypt, and one which, beyond a doubt, has revealed to us the most artistic marvels in the valley of the Nile. While I was making the necessary reconnoissance to realize my desire, three genlemen, Messrs, Sigismond Bardso, Count Henri de la Bassetière, and the Marquis de Biron, had also conceived the idea of making some excavations in Egypt, particularly en the site of Abydos. They disclosed their project to Mr. J. De Morgan, who was then ceneral director of the service of Egyptian antiquities, in order to get from him the necessary permit. The permit, limited to the site of Abydos, was granted, on condition that the works should be conducted by an egyptologist, so that none of thedocuemnts might be lost to science. Mr. De Morgan was good enough to think of me in connection with the work to be done. He proposed that I should take charge of it, and I was happy to accept an offer to realize my most cherished desire.

When I arrived alone at Abydos my first care was to look over the ground where I had

an offer to realize my most cherished desire.

When I arrived aione at Abydos my first care was to look over the ground where I had obtained the permission to make the excavations. It did not take me long to perceive that the concession was something immense as regards the extent of territory. If I wanted to work at the necropolis alone, I had an expanse of more than eight kilometres in length and three kilometres in width. If it was difficult to make a wise choice at the first glance, I could all the more easily, as I travelled along, admire the beauty of this immense sandy plain, bathed in waves of light, and extending to the foot of the sombre mountain, which seemed still to guard it with a sealous eye, like a giant charged, with the duty of defending it against a collect the fart allmost from time to time a consument erected long ago in this plain for unknown purnoses or for a religion that has faded out forever. This same necropolis was rummared through for nineteen years by the litustrious Mariette, the founder of the Boulard Museum, and I know that he himself admitted shortly before his death that the excavations carried on at Abydos did not come up to the expectations that were entertained in regard to them.

In the course of my wanderings in the necropolis, I remarked several places that appeared never to have been touched for centuries, among others a pyramid made of brick and several hills of rubbish that might, as I thought, conceal important tombs. I was particularly surprised to find near the mountain a series of knolls formed entirely of broken poticry imbedded in the sand, which the wind carries along on etormy days. The sight of these millions and centuries to throw away their spolled vasos. The fact is that the sight was well calculated to surprise anybody. Those hills, to the number of six, were not contiguous to each other, neither were they of the same dimensions. Separated by plateaus of different extent, some were small and others quile large. The largest was about 140 metres in height.

Sculpture had made astonishing progress; architecture was established and painting was in its infancy. The industry of that period also knew how to work red copper. The ceramic art, although somewhat rough, was none the less cauable of turning out pottery of immensed dimensions. The people also knew how to work the hardest kinds of woods and turn out marquetry. Even the art of manufacturing enamelled glass had also at that time revealed its secrets to the tenacious searchings of man. In a word, almost all primitive human industries were know and practiced. Certain particularities of the objects discovered showed clearly that the relations of the nations were more extended than one might suppose. The caskets in which the mummles were placed were made of cedar, which proved the relations existing at that time between Egypt and Syria; and the presence of chony also showed that the people had relations with Central Africa. And I found skeletons of dwarfs that came perhaps from the ancestors of the tribes which Stanley discovered in equatorial Africa. I not only found proof of human industry and art, but also indisputable evidence showing the cereals with which man was nourished at that period. I neglected nothing in the course of my searches, persuaded as I was that the things which had no interest for me had an immense interest for many. In this way I made a rich collection of objects of all sorts now undergoing the scientific analysis and the examination of specialists. Every time that certain portions of my discoveries presented a peculiar interest for science my companion. M. Lemoine, a perfect artist in photography, made photographs of them.

Thanks to my system of picking up the smallest objects. I became convinced that the religious troubles that existed in Egypt in the sixth century of our ers, when the Christian religion was firmly established in the valley of the Nile, must bear the responsibility of spoliations forever to be regretied. Not only have I found undeniable traces of the passage of spoliators,

Imperfectly Understood. From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

From the Clereland Plots Dealer.

It is unfortunate that some teachers of the young fail to adopt themselves to the percentions of their tender charges. They are apt to shoot over their heads, as it were, and the effect on the cheruts is anything but boneficial.

At a certain East End Sunday school some time ago the teacher talked to the infent class muon the evils connected with strong drink. The little dis of 4 and 5 listened attentively to a long tirade against the rum demon. Finally the feacher cried;

a long tirade against the rum demon. Finally the teacher cried:

"Wire is a mocker!"
The culdren pricked up their ears at the teacher's vehemence.

"Wine is a mocker!" she cried again, like one of the prophets of old.
The children booked very grave indeed.

"Whe is a mocker!" cried the teacher for the thrift time, and then she turned and wrote the sentence in big letters on the blackboard.

"Now, children," she exclaimed as she whirled around, "I want you to tell me what wine is."

The little ones looked about vacantly.

"Wine is a mocker!" cried the teacher.

"Now what is wine! first little boy."

The first little boy looked thoughful.

"Wine—is—a marker," he drawled.

"No, no," said the teacher. "Noxt little boy,"
The next little boy looked still more thoughtful.

"Wine—is—a marker," he ventured.

l. "Wine-is-a-market," he ventured. "No, no," fidgeted the teacher. "Next little boy."
The third little boy smiled. He was a self-confident little boy.
"Wine-is-a-monkey," he bravely asnounced.
And then the teacher gave is up.